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THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGE: REGENERATION OF THE INDONESIAN
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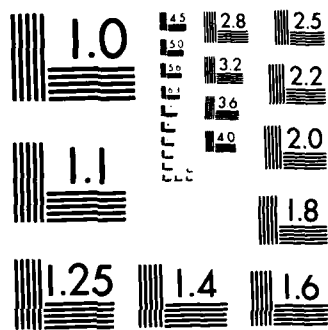
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THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGE: REGENERATION OF THE INDONESIAN ARMY

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN B. HASEMAN

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THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGE:
REGENERATION OF THE INDONESIAN ARMY

A RESEARCH ESSAY

Presented to the Faculty
of the
United States Army War College
Corresponding Studies Program
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

15 November 1984

by

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The Indonesian Army is the largest among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. Given Indonesia's critical strategic location, its moderate voice in non-aligned councils, and its importance for economic investment and as a market and source of raw materials, it is important that its internal security be stable and enlightened leadership in charge of its armed forces. From Independence in 1945 through the early 1980's, Indonesia's Armed Forces were led by men from the "Generation of 1945" who fought against the Dutch for independence. By 1980 they had reached or passed mandatory retirement age and a new generation of leaders, products of the national military academies, was poised to rise into important military leadership posts. The essay looks at the background of the Indonesian Army and its philosophy of leadership and role in society, and examines the orderly process of generational change in the Army. A series of appendices follows the rotation of virtually the entire Army general officer corps and examines the meaning of such massive changes for the future of the Army leadership.

PREFACE

Research for this essay was conducted as part of the author's duties as Assistant Army Attache to Indonesia from 1982 to the present, as well as additional area expertise gained during a prior assignment to Indonesia, 1978-1981. The major regeneration process described took place during the period December 1982 through June 1983; however the evolutionary process of regeneration has continued at a much lower level, and will continue at that pace for the near future. The significance of the December-June period is the extraordinary scope of the changes in the Army's leadership during that short period of time, when virtually every general officer in the Army either retired or was reassigned.

Integral to the personal research in preparing this essay has been access to officers at every level of the Indonesian Army. Perceptions gained during some six years of contacts with the individuals involved in planning the regeneration program, as well as those affected by it, have been incorporated. The author knows personally most of the principals involved. Particular gratitude is expressed to LTC Yogi Supardi for graciously giving of his valuable time to explain and expand the concepts basic to the Indonesian Army as well as his insights into the preparation of the regeneration plan. Thanks also to Colonel Z.A. Maulani and Lieutenant Colonel Michael Prawoto of the Army General Staff for their assistance in reviewing the manuscript and adding valuable understanding to the author's efforts.

INTRODUCTION

The Army of the Republic of Indonesia is unique in the world in the breadth and depth of its missions and ties with the people from which it began. Born in the shadows of Dutch colonialism, it sprang forth with youthful passion to fight for national independence. It has matured under stable leadership to become the primary security force for the world's fifth-largest country. Its Indonesian name, "Tentara Nasional Indonesia--Angkatan Darat" (TNI-AD), evokes the history of the country. "The National Force of Indonesia" harks back to the struggle for independence when that national military force fought colonialist rifles with rocks and when Indonesia's youth lived in the jungles and mountains as guerrillas until they were strong enough to control the Dutch.

The Indonesian Constitution of 1945 established formally the unique tie between military and civilian. It states that "Every citizen of the nation has the right and the responsibility to participate in efforts to defend the nation."¹ This concept of "total peoples defense system" (Sistem Pertahanan Rakyat Total--SISHANKAMRATA) remains the core of the national defense apparatus today. In Indonesian national ideology the concept of guardianship of the nation's security is the Indonesian Defense Force (force in its singular form) with connotations of spiritual defense of the country from any threat, strong patriotism and nationalism, and belief in the formal national ideology, Panca Sila. It is said that every country has a military, but not every country has a national military force like Indonesia.²

¹ Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, Article XII Section 30.

² LTC Yogi Supardi, Department of Defense and Security Memorandum 9/TUQ/1966, prepared for the Second Army Seminar, 1966.

The heritage of the independence struggle and the constitutional role of the armed forces has guided the Indonesian Army ever since. The leadership that arose during that time continued to lead the Army through the nearly 40 years since Indonesia declared independence in 1945. The need to train and install a new generation of military leaders was recognized early on, and preparation and planning for that eventuality were made formally over ten years ago. Those plans were implemented in early 1983 in what was the greatest rotation of military leadership under peaceful and stable conditions anywhere in the world in recent history.

This "regenerasi" was of major proportions. For all intents and purposes, every active duty Army general officer changed positions--either for reassignment or to retirement. At the same time basic structural changes were implemented at the top level of the military hierarchy. This essay examines that regenerative process and the initial steps of that reorganization. It covers the period from December 1982 through June 1983. The magnitude of change in the Army leadership in Indonesia carried out during those six months is unprecedented in any nation's armed forces. Actions to implement a wider reorganization of the Army have continued, scheduled for completion in 1986. It is emphasized that this essay looks at the major changes of early 1983; subsequent reorganizational changes should be the subject of further research when completed.

BACKGROUND

Taking advantage of the absence of Dutch colonial forces during World War II and the defeat of the occupying Japanese forces in August 1945, Indonesia declared its independence on 17 August 1945. The independence proclamation by Sukarno and Hatta is celebrated every August in a solemn flag-raising ceremony at Merdeka

Palace in Jakarta and in virtually every city and village throughout Indonesia. Freedom did not come cheap; the return of Dutch colonial forces began a bloody four-year struggle for independence that only ended in 1949 after a negotiated agreement reached through the good offices of the United States. The United States was one of the first outside countries to recognize Indonesia's independence. Indonesia's friendship with the U.S. has remained strong even as Indonesia has grown to maturity as a leader of the world's non-aligned movement.

The independence struggle is vital to understanding the role of the Army with the people. Indonesian culture, history, and law all recognize the closeness of the tie between soldier and civilian. The Indonesian Army sprang from the people during that independence struggle. Prior to that there was no national military force of any size. The requirements of a guerrilla-style independence movement brought the youth of the country out of the congested cities and rural hamlets and melded them with a unique spirit that continues today. An Indonesian phrase expresses this closeness: "kemanunggalan ABRI dengan rakyat". Essentially this can be translated as "integration of the armed force with the people". It remains a central theme of the Army today.

That independence Army was a young one. Its "Grand Commander" (Panglima Besar), General Soedirman, was in his twenties. He was not a well man and was often carried into battle on a litter. His epic retreat from Jogjakarta to escape the Dutch airborne assault on the city is well-marked and is followed by groups of Boy Scouts and soldiers on celebration. General Soedirman died of tuberculosis not long after the end of the independence struggle and the rank title of Panglima Besar was retired. He is revered as the father of the Indonesian Army. The ranks of guerrilla fighters were swelled by young men and women in

their teens and early twenties, and most leaders of the movement were equally young. This group formed the leadership element that has commanded the military forces ever since. Fitting the year of independence, they have been called the Generation of 1945.

While it is not necessary to examine the administrative details and regulations of the Army, one regulation is important: a mandatory retirement age of 55. The young men who fought the Dutch for independence as the Generation of 1945 had reached or exceeded age 55 as the decade of the 1980's began. As the 1980's began, virtually every leadership position in the Army--Brigadier Generals and up as well as literally hundreds of field grade officers--were filled by Generation of 1945 officers. This large leadership group had constituted the Army leadership core over the past 35 years. This group wrote the tables of organization and equipment, directed the missions, formulated the Army's role in society, and guided the Army's growth from a rag-tag guerrilla force to a regular fighting force. Organizationally and spiritually the Generation of 1945 was the heart and soul of the Indonesian Army. It was they who imparted the unique set of missions and beliefs that sets Indonesia's Army apart from others.

DWI-FUNGSI

The Dwi-Fungsi (Dual Function) mission and system establish the position of the Army within and among the population and justify a unique role of stability and leadership outside normal military areas of authority. The Army's Dwi-Fungsi mission follows the doctrine of integration of the armed forces with the people (Kemanunggalan ABRI dengan rakyat) that sprang out of the independence movement. As is often the case in developing nations, after independence the Indonesian Army

became a primary source of stability and administrative know-how. At a time of great upheaval it was the military that often brought the only form of local government in the provinces and provided individuals to man critical posts at the national level.

This is not a system of military government, but rather a system based on the use of qualified military men in government. The Generation of 1945 established the free Indonesia of today and as the years of governmental development went by it was often military men who filled in the key posts at all levels of the governmental structure. This historical base of integration between military and civilian officials is an integral part of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945 and basic laws as well as custom and tradition.

What began of necessity during the independence struggle continues today as a basic mission of the armed forces. The importance of Dwi-Fungsi in the Army structure will be shown later. The concept of Dwi-Fungsi results in the assumption by the military of a variety of duties that in other countries fall within the realm of civil government. "Kekaryaan" (dual function duty) is carried out by individuals assigned to posts at various echelons of the governmental structure as well as in state-run businesses. Some are active duty personnel while others are retired military personnel who feel totally aligned in spirit with the military. Military men hold ministerial portfolios, leadership posts, and rank-and-file billets in the central government; they function as provincial governors and bupati (head of the next lower echelon), down to the village level where a non-commissioned officer is stationed in the village governmental system. Military units perform missions in socio-political fields. "Karya Bhakti ABRI" (civil operations) are regarded as essential to the overall defense interests and

objectives of the armed forces. Thus they accomplish both the security goals normally associated with a nation's armed forces, as well as the Dwi-Fungsi goals that are unique to the Indonesian Army.³ The most widespread of the unit Karya Bhakti operations is called ABRI Masuk Desa--"the Armed Forces Enters the Village"--in which 100-man composite units from all branches of the armed forces go out and build or repair roads, bridges, schools, irrigation facilities and similar projects. The projects are selected by the target villages, the manpower is provided by both villagers and the composite military units, funding for materials comes from the central armed forces budget.⁴

BASIC ARMY ORGANIZATION

Below the Army General Staff and headquarters echelons there are two basic structures of organization for the Army. The territorial structure is by far the largest. It parallels the civilian government in a regionally-oriented organization and is directed at the Army's primary mission of safeguarding Indonesia's internal security. The major territorial commands are joint Defense Area Commands (Komando Wilayah Pertahanan) commanded by Lieutenant Generals and composed of forces from all four branches of the armed forces (in Indonesia the National Police are part of the Department of Defense and Security). There are four KOWILHAN, headquartered in Medan (North Sumatra), Jogjakarta (Jogjakarta Special Region), Ujung Pandang (South Sulawesi) and Biak (an island part of Irian Jaya Province).

The Army's territorial structure is centered on the Military Regional Command

³ Colonel Zen Maulani, Deputy Assistant for Operations of the Army General Staff, private interview with the author.

⁴ For greater detail refer to Waldack, COL Albert C. and LTC John B. Haseman, "Indonesia: The Indonesian Army in Civil Affairs," Military Review, November 1981.

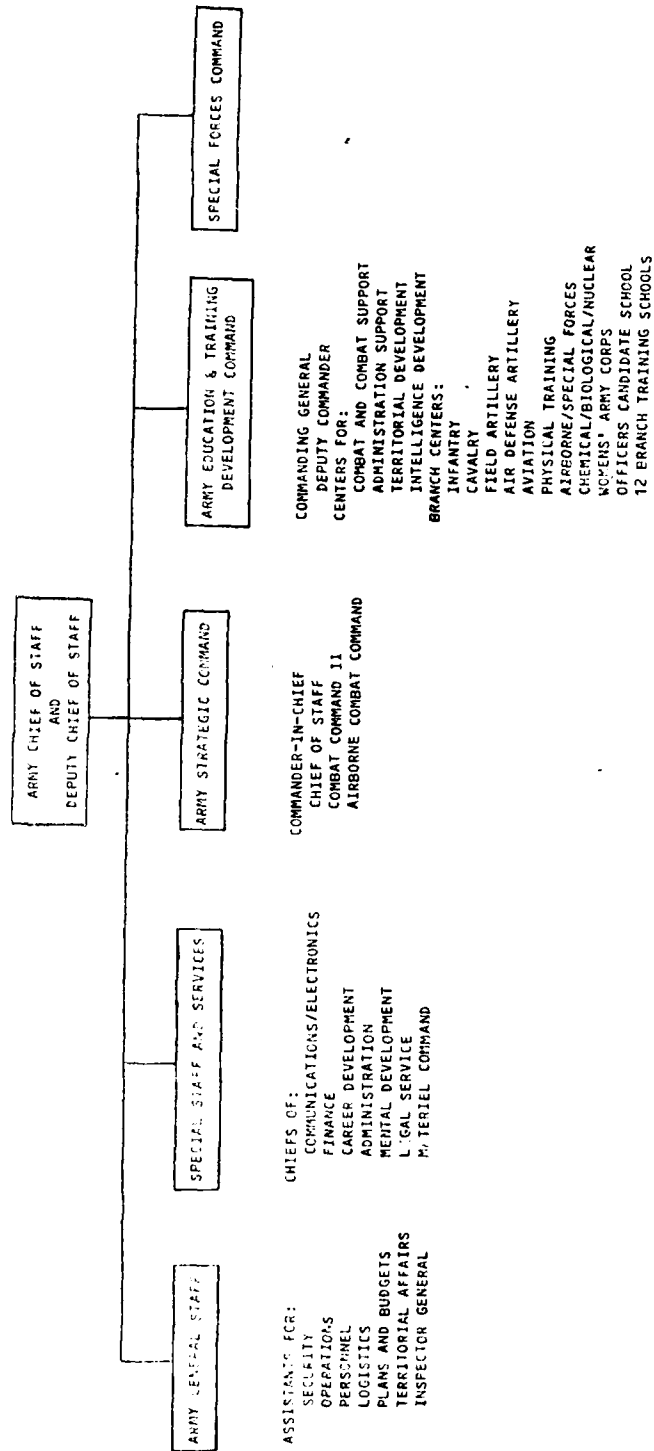
- Three of the four Area Defense Command Commanders (KOWILHAN) changed.
- All 16 Army Regional Military Command Commanders (KODAM) changed.
- All of the Army's technical service chiefs changed.
- All commanders in the Army Education and Training Development Command changed, as did commandants of the Military Academy and Staff College.
- Over 120 active duty general officers were directly affected.
- Dozens of general officers in Dwi-Fungsi posts were retired or, in a few cases, returned to active duty.

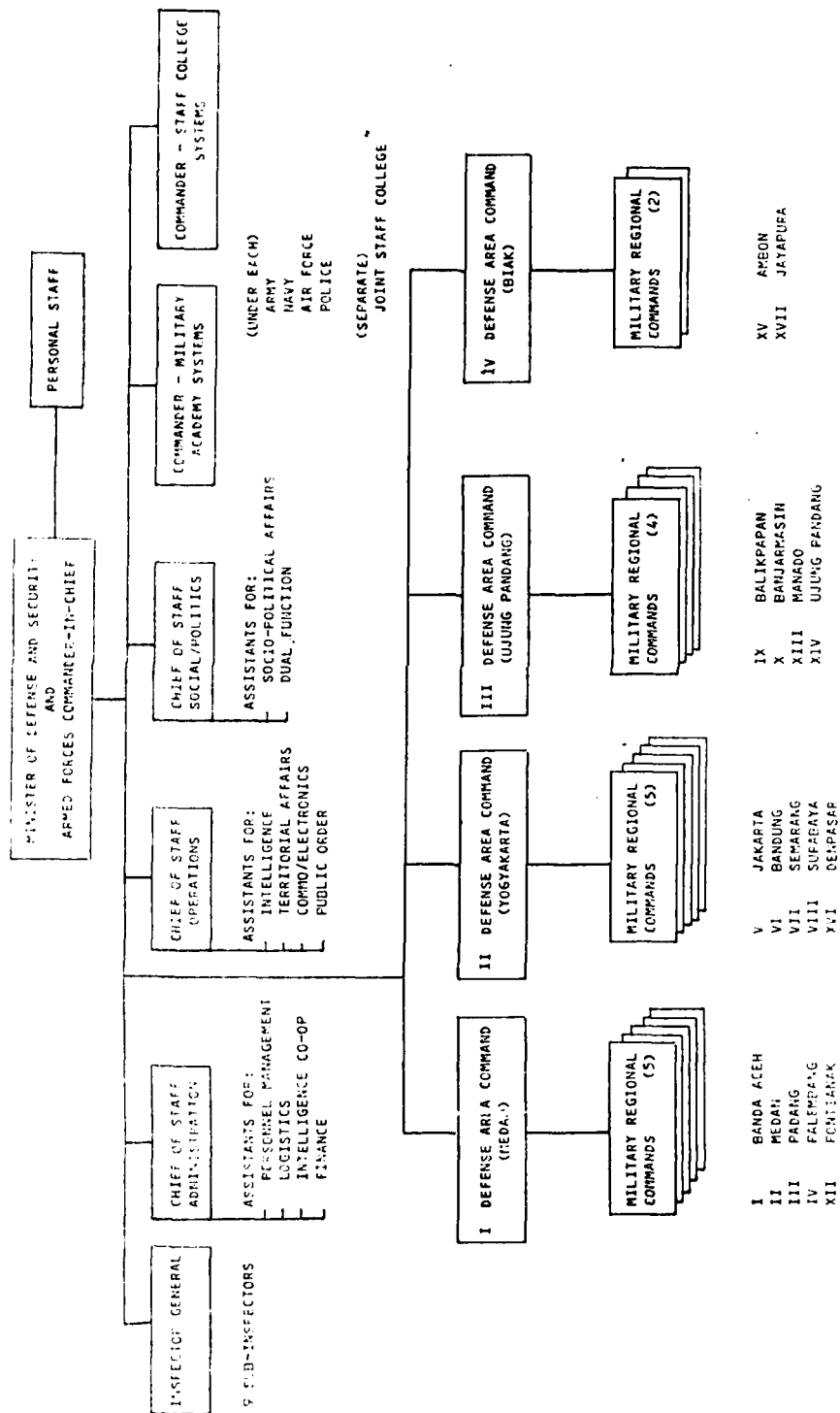
The chart at Figure 4 summarizes key positional changes.

Position	Number of Occupants Winter 1982			Number of Occupants Spring 1983		
	1945	Bridge	New	1945	Bridge	New
Min of Defense/Cdr-in-Chief	1	-	-	1	1	-
Deputy Commander-in-Chief	1	-	-	(position eliminated)		
HANKAM Chiefs of Staff (3-star)	2	1	0	1	2	0
HANKAM/ABRI Staff Principals (1- and 2-star)	15	6	0	2	13	0
Army Chief of Staff	1	-	-	-	1	-
Army Vice Chief of Staff	(position vacant)			-	1	-
Army Staff Principals and Deputies (1- and 2-star)	8	5	0	0	7	7
Army Tech/Support Service Chiefs (1-star)	11	4	0	0	9	6
KOWILHAN Commander (3-star)	3	1	0	1	3	0
KODAM Commander (1- and 2-star)	6	7	3	0	1	15

Figure 4
Summary of Major Billet Changes, Indonesian Army General Officers

By mid-June 1983 the installation of younger generations in leadership





the Bridge Generation to be separate, he included its members in the New Generation), a list of priorities for rotation, and a general concept. The basic plan called for retention of retired Generation of 1945 officers in the Department of Defense and Security, where the ideological goals of the independence struggle could continue to be directed by the men who won that independence.⁸

Thus prior to implementation of the "Regenerasi" plan, the Department of Defense and Security (hereafter referred to as HANKAM) was held by the Generation of 1945; The Army Staff and leadership echelon was held by the Generation of 1945; and the territorial commands were held by a mixture of generations-- 1945, Bridge, and New. The basic positions involved are shown in Figure 2 (The Organization of HANKAM and the Territorial Structure) and Figure 3 (The Organization of the Army Leadership Echelon).

Regeneration Movement.

BG Try Sutrisno, Commander of Military Regional Command IV in Palembang, South Sumatra, was promoted to Major General and assigned on 27 December 1982 to command the prestigious and critical Jakarta Military Regional Command V. He replaced Generation of 1945 Lieutenant General Norman Sasono and thus started the surge of generational rotation. By the end of May 1983 the regeneration was virtually complete. In that five-month period almost every Army general officer was either retired, reassigned, or promoted (many went through two of those three personnel actions).

- The entire Army General Staff changed hands.

- Almost every Army general officer assigned to the HANKAM leadership echelon changed.

⁸ BPN Yogi Supardi, in a private interview with the author.

culture stresses respect for ones elders, the younger officers wondered when those elders would, in accordance with regulation, begin to step aside to make room for younger officers.

In the late 1970's most officers of the Bridge Generation had entered the general officer ranks and occupied senior leadership posts. Most of the territorial commands (both joint and Army) were held by either 1945 or Bridge Generation officers, as were the brigades and the KOSTRAD hierarchy. The most successful Bridge Generation officer, Lieutenant General Moerdani, had risen through tactical unit, intelligence, and Special Forces positions to become the Assistant for Intelligence at the Department of Defense and Security, and to hold a number of additional posts in the intelligence field. Most notably, Moerdani served as Deputy Chief of the National Intelligence Coordinating Body (BAKIN, the closest thing to a CIA in Indonesia), and as Commander of the National Strategic Intelligence Center (PUSINTELSTRAT, Indonesia's DIA). A dynamic Bridge Generation officer, Brigadier General Rudini, had just moved from his post as Commander of Military Regional Command XIII in North Sulawesi to become the Commanding General of KOSTRAD. In addition, three promising New Generation officers (Try Sutrisno, Edy Sudradjat, and Sugiarto) had been promoted to brigadier general and assigned to off-Java territorial commands.

As 1982 drew to a close, the stage was set for what was to become the greatest rotation of general officer leadership that any country has experienced in recent years. This rotation was to be accomplished without upheaval--routinely, peacefully. It was done in accordance with the plan formulated by Yogi Supardi some 13 years before. When he made that plan, Yogi said, he had no idea of the specific personalities that would be involved. He had laid out a timetable for the change from Generation of 1945 to New Generation (LTG Yogi did not then consider

quite different from their predecessors. They were children during the independence struggle, and they came to maturity in a newly-independent, emerging nation. Their early education was entirely Indonesian, and their military academy training stressed professional military subjects and national ideology. They had no practical experience in combat against the Dutch. Their values were acquired through training rather than experience. The Generation of 1945 was vitally concerned that the spirit of "perjuangan" and "kemanunggalan ABRI dengan rakyat" be transferred to this new generation of officers so that they would know and understand the heritage of the country, its struggles, and its future direction.⁶

In summary, the New Generation is more professionally trained in military subjects than its elders were, is less sophisticated in world affairs, lacks personal experience in the independence movement and the ideological base of the country, but is well-experienced in the purely technical subjects a military officer is expected to know and do well. The emphasis on territorial assignments has been designed to train and expose the young officers to the socio-political problems and challenges confronting the country. It is designed as part of the maturing process by requiring them to recognize and confront real challenges in a developing, multi-ethnic society.⁷

In the late 1970's and early 1980's the younger generations began to become restless. With all of the major leadership posts in the Army held by the Generation of 1945 there were few chances for advancement to the general officer ranks. Hundreds of less-senior Generation of 1945 men choked the lieutenant colonel and colonel ranks, making field grade promotion a problem as well. Although Indonesian

⁶ LPTG Yogi Supardi, in a private interview with the author.

⁷ COL Zen Maulani, in a private interview with the author.

that brought Indonesia its independence and development over those 35 years, that spirit of "kemanunggalan ABRI dengan rakyat" that tied the young guerrilla fighter to a base of support among the people. Indeed, the Generation of 1945 deliberately planned and implemented this ideology to unify diverse cultures, religions, and ethnic groups that make up the vast Indonesian archipelago. The national motto, "Bhineka Tunggal Ika" means "Unity in Diversity." The Generation of 1945 was determined that these spiritually important values would be retained by its successor generations.

The Younger Generations.

There are really two groups of younger generation officers. One of these was a relatively small group of officers trained at the Royal Dutch Military Academy at Breda, The Netherlands and who were commissioned between 1952 and 1954. Logically enough, they became known as the Breda Generation. Because a number of their contemporaries entered the officer ranks through Indonesian officer schools, the group's name has been expanded to "Bridge Generation." This small group of men forms a bridge between the large Generation of 1945 and the new officer corps graduated from the Indonesian National Military Academy and its earlier predecessors (Army Engineers Academy at Bandung and several smaller officer-producing institutions). The Military Academy system (AKABRI) produced its first class in 1960. The most prominent member of the Bridge Generation is the present Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, General L.B. Moerdani. He entered the guerrillas at the age of 13 and fought bravely against the Dutch.

The "New Generation" consists of those officers that graduated from military training in 1958 and later. Most of them are graduates of the Military Academy in Magelang, Central Java. New Generation officers have a background that is

Army's Deputy Assistant for Personnel. General Yogi later went on to become the Department of Defense and Security's Chief of Staff for Administration as a Lieutenant General, and in retirement he now serves as Secretary-General (the number two post) of the Department. He has long been considered as the Army's leading theoretician, a brilliant thinker and planner whose erudition and leadership are admired throughout the military and beyond. General Yogi has also served as Commander of the Army Staff and Command School and at tactical and territorial commands throughout the country. He has exerted great influence on the armed forces and he brought unequalled skills and qualifications to the daunting task of planning the transition to a new generation of military leaders.

The situation facing the Army in the early 1980's was a difficult one. Officers of the Generation of 1945 had led the Army since independence. Their value system was inculcated with the concept of the people's struggle for freedom and later on the struggle for national development. (The Indonesian word for struggle, "perjuangan", permeates the national ideology.) This leadership element was born in the fires of revolution and the fight for independence. Their formal military training at an early age was gained from experience, not from formal officer's basic training courses. As the years passed they increasingly assumed the reins of power--within the military, and through Dwi-Pungsi, throughout much of the governmental apparatus. Naturally they gained in sophistication. Many of them were trained at prestigious military institutes overseas (a great number of them at Fort Leavenworth) or traveled abroad in the course of their official duties.

They gained in sophistication and education from personal acquisition rather than formal training. They did not lose, however, their concern for the values

time of the attempted coup d'etat by the Indonesian Communist Party in 1965, and used KOSTRAD's power to defeat the coup attempt. Ever since then KOSTRAD has been the primary combat force of the Army. It is directed primarily against external threats to the country but is also prepared to move quickly to major trouble spots anywhere inside the country.

The normal Indonesian Army officer career pattern requires the individual to progress through both territorial and tactical/strike force assignments as well as periodic professional military schools. Under normal conditions it is impossible to advance to the leadership echelon without a well-rounded series of assignments in both areas of concern.⁵

Counting tactical and territorial units, Army Special Forces, the Army education system, central headquarters, and the number of individuals assigned to Dwi-Pungsi positions, the Army's total strength is approximately 210,000. In comparison, Indonesia's Air Force is about 27,000 and its Navy about 45,000 (including a 12,000 man Marine Corps). Though large compared to other branches of the service, the Army is relatively small when considering that Indonesia's population is over 160 million, spread out over 13,667 islands. With this as an overview, what exactly was the regeneration challenge and how was it accomplished?

REGENERATION OF THE ARMY

The Generation of 1945 and Philosophical Transition.

As the Generation of 1945 began to approach the mandatory retirement age of 55, it was obvious that an orderly transition plan was required. The person tasked with preparing the plan was then-Brigadier General Yogi Supardi, then the

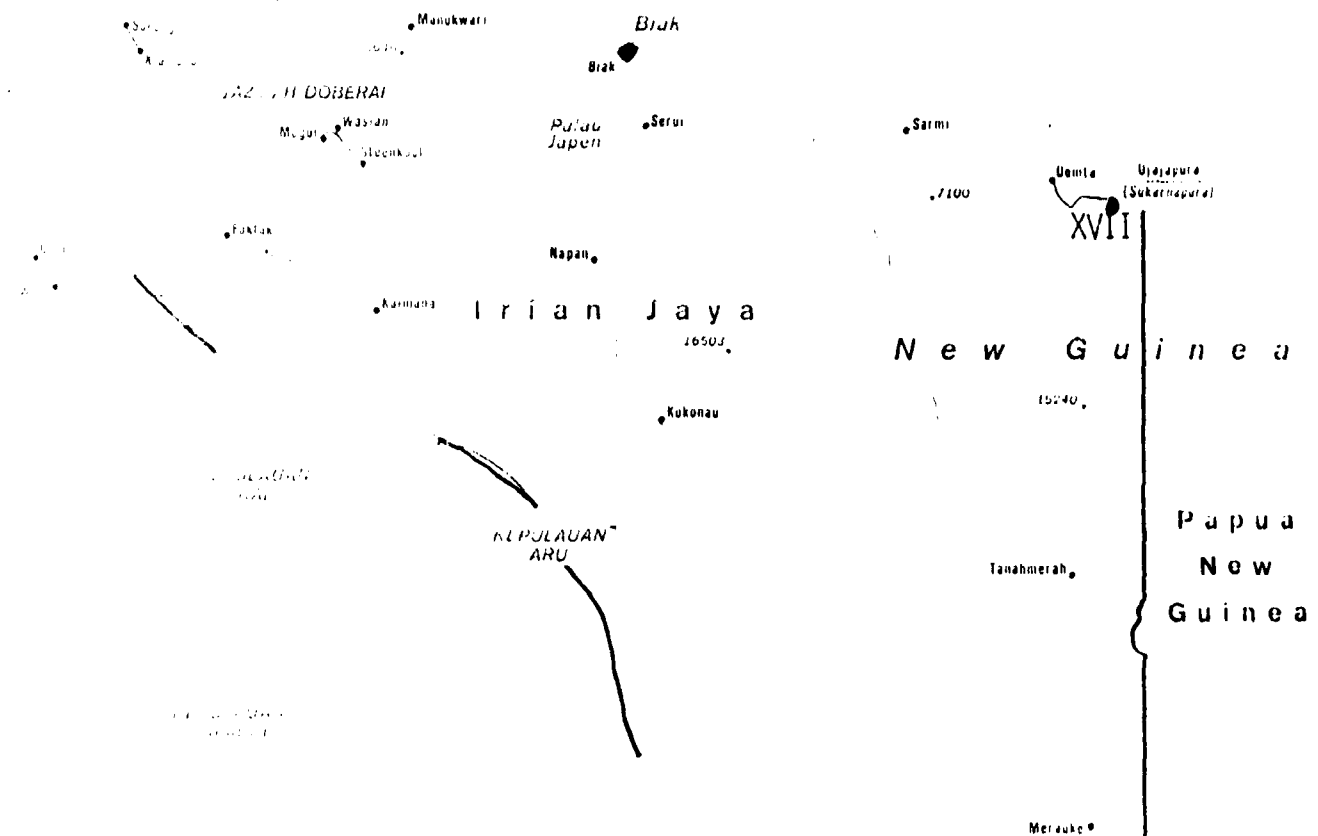
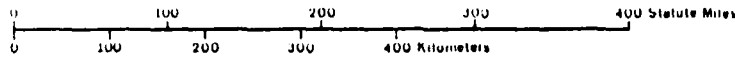
The most authoritative work on this concept is Maynard, Harold W., A Comparison of Military Elite Role Perceptions in Indonesia and the Philippines, PhD Dissertation, The American University, Washington, DC, 1976.

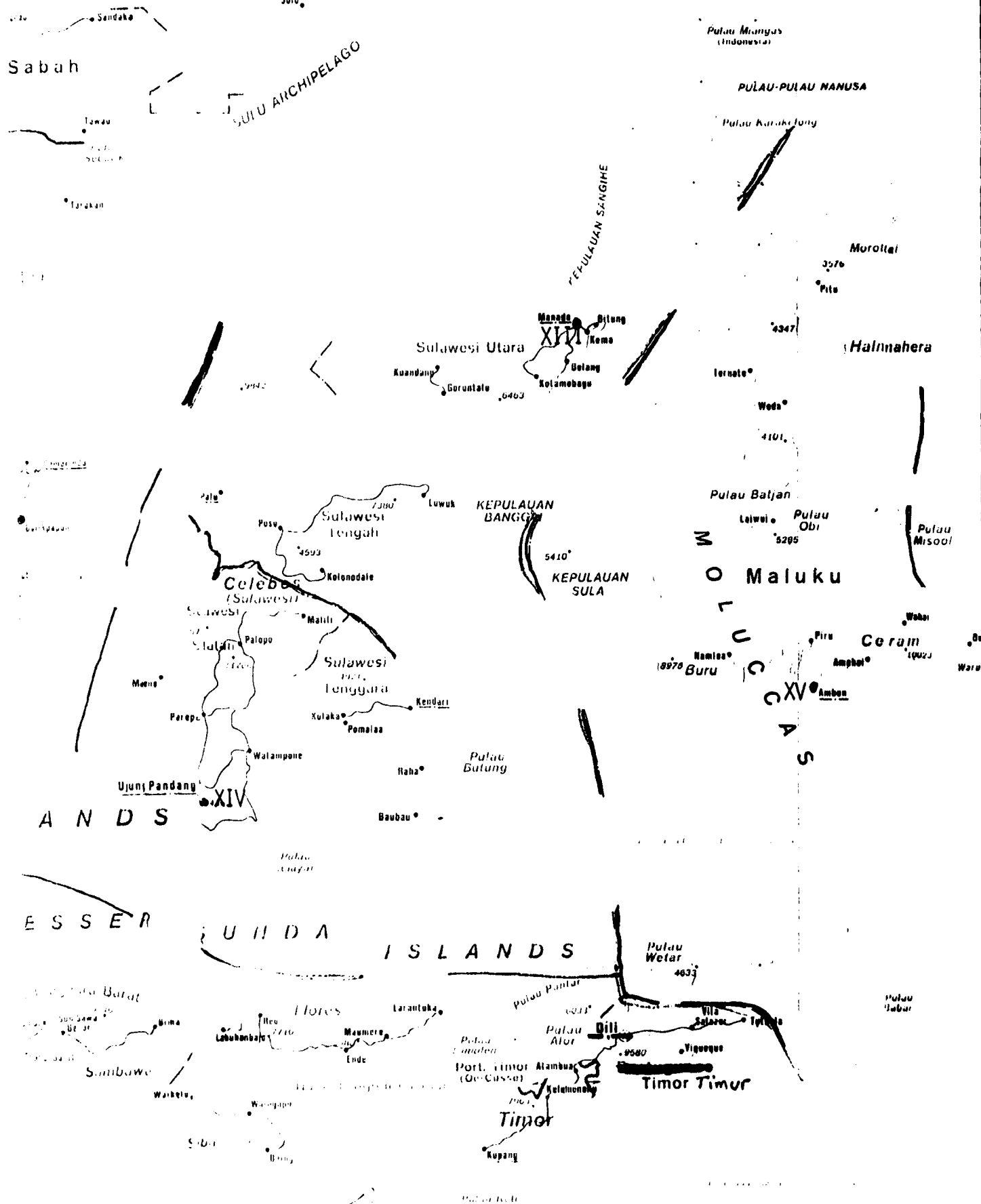
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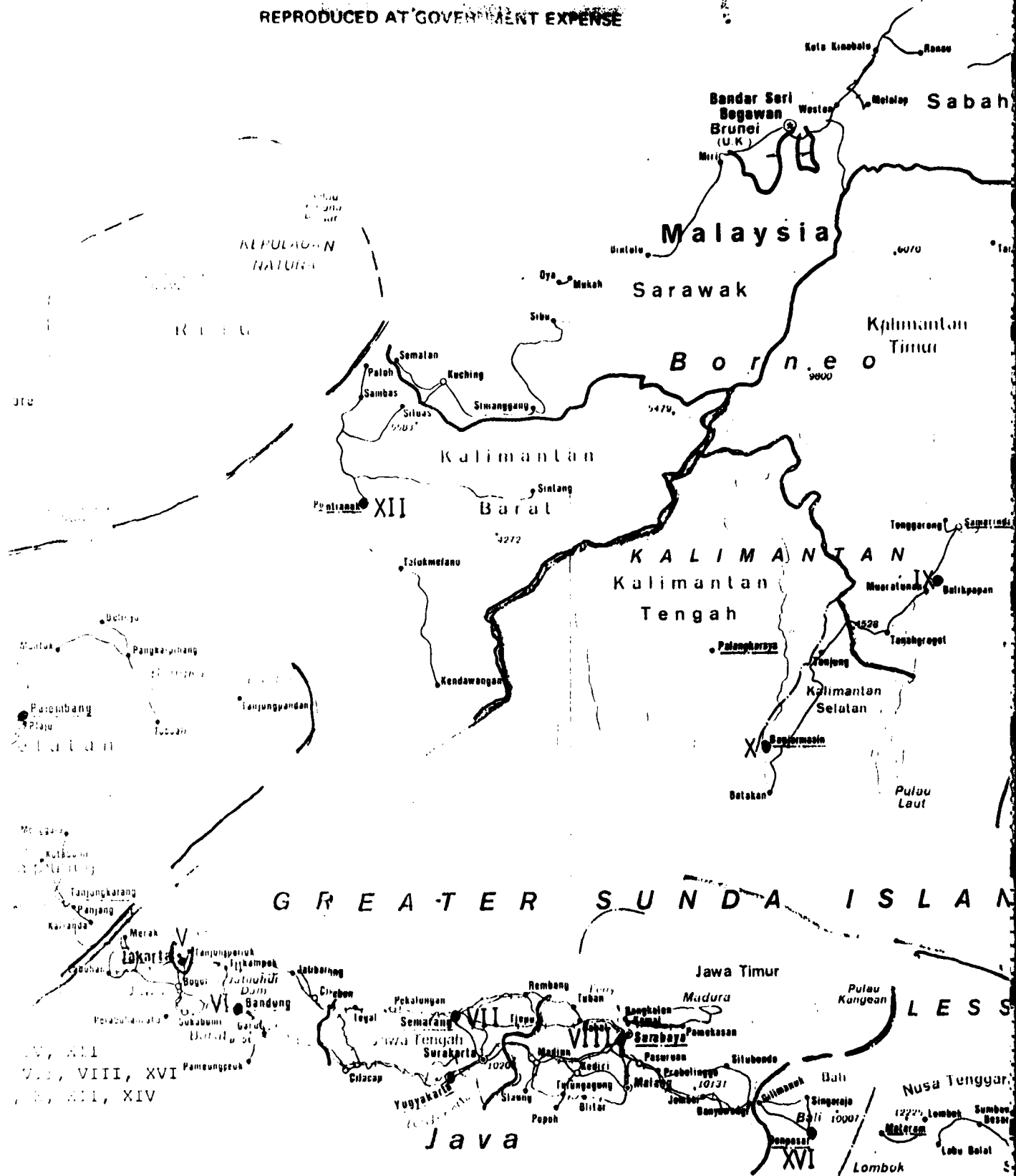
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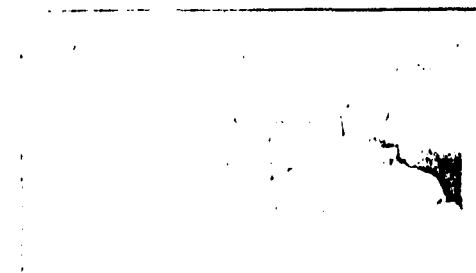
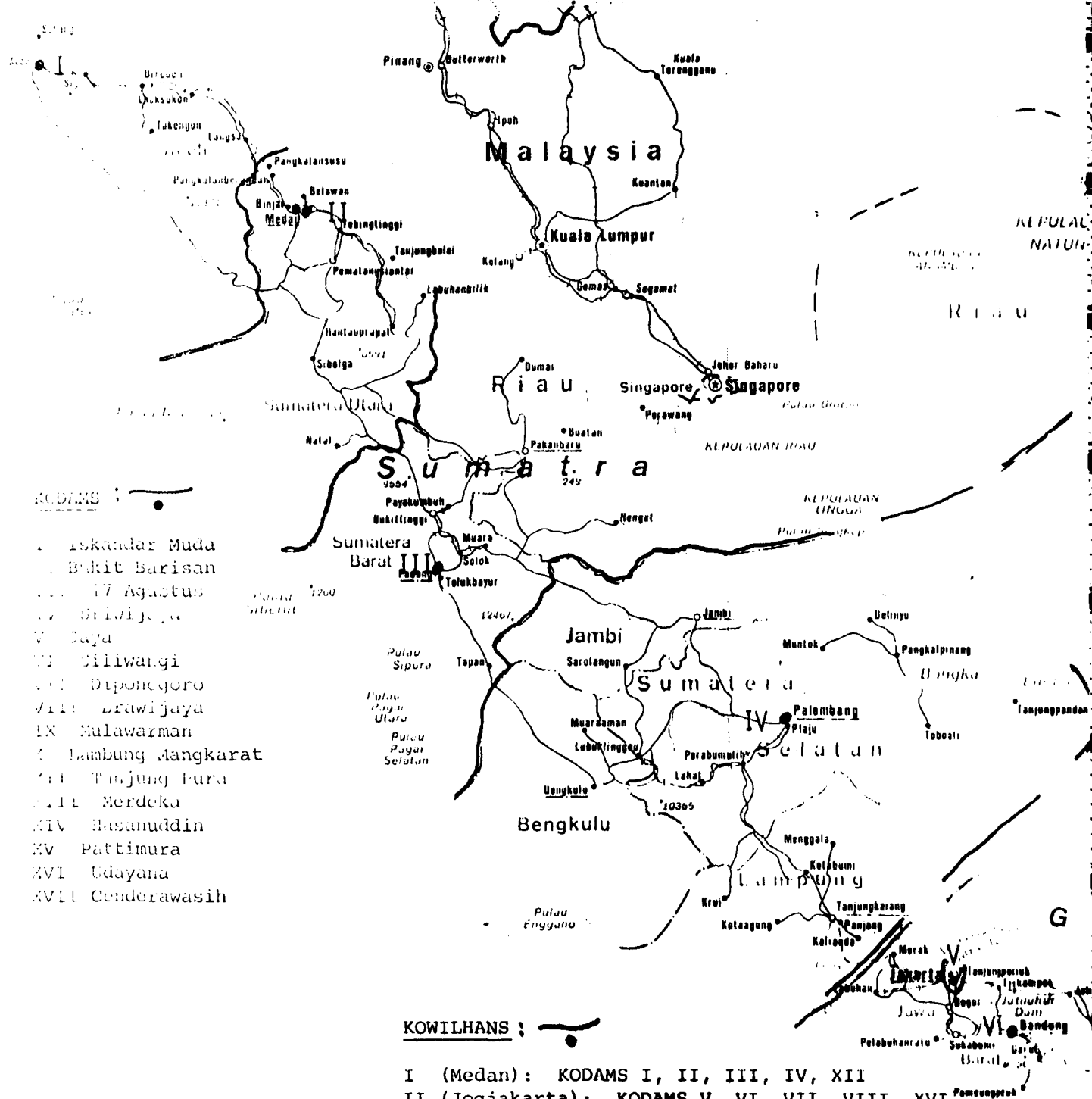
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(KODAM). Command of a KODAM is among the most prestigious assignments available to an Army general officer. The KODAM is a geographically-oriented command which controls both tactical units and subordinate territorial forces. The four KODAMs on the island of Java are commanded by Major Generals, while the 12 off-Java KODAMs are Brigadier General billets. The territorial structure below the KODAM consists of Military Resort Commands (KOREM) commanded by colonels; Military District Commands (KODIM) led by lieutenant colonels and majors; and Military Sub-district Commands (KORAMIL) led by captains, lieutenants, and senior warrant officers. A map depicting the territorial structure is at Figure 1. It should be noted that reorganization of the entire territorial structure will be completed by 1986. The KOWILHANS are being eliminated and the number of KODAMs will be reduced from 16 to 10. The KODAMs remaining will become the major defense strategic compartment of the armed forces and will act as a unified command in times of emergency. Each KODAM and KOREM commander also commands one or more infantry battalions assigned within the geographic area of the territorial structure. These forces will be directed largely at the internal security and dwi-fungsi missions of the Army.

The major strike capability of the Army is centered in the Army Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRAD). Headquartered in Jakarta, KOSTRAD's firepower is concentrated in two divisions commanded by Brigadier Generals. Each division contains one airborne brigade and either one or two infantry brigades, all commanded by colonels. The divisions, currently undergoing reorganization and restructuring, eventually will also contain organic combat support and administrative support elements. The KOSTRAD Commander, a Major General, is one of the most powerful figures in the armed forces. President Suharto commanded KOSTRAD at the

positions was complete. At the same time the dominant Department of Defense and Security was divided into two headquarters elements. Throughout recent history the posts of Minister of Defense and Security and Army Forces Commander-in-Chief were held concurrently by the same man. The most recent incumbent, General A.M. Jusuf, implemented an Army-wide upgrading and modernization program that brought new facilities, training, equipment, and a renewed spirit to the armed forces. After directing implementation of the regeneration program he retired in April 1983 and the powerful dual posting was ended. In its place a separate Armed Forces Headquarters was established and the functions of Department of Defense and Security and Armed Forces Headquarters were split. The Department assumed planning, budget, and policy responsibilities and is manned at the leadership echelon by retired officers from the Generation of 1945. This allowed the older generation to retain a degree of influence concerning the direction that the armed forces would take, while relinquishing active duty leadership positions to younger men.

The Armed Forces Headquarters has assumed command and operations responsibilities formerly held by the Department. This is the first phase of the armed forces reorganization mentioned earlier, which is planned for completion by 1986. The new Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief is General L.B. Moerdani, the enormously powerful intelligence czar who was for many years just behind the scenes at the top of the armed forces leadership. General Moerdani, a Central Javanese Catholic, has become the second most powerful man in Indonesia, second only to President Suharto.

Thus, when the leadership generational rotation was implemented the Army and the armed forces assumed a new look. Detailed listings of the changes that

occured during the six-month period from December 1982 through June 1983 are contained in Appendix I (Roster of Positional Changes) and Appendix II (Roster of Personnel Changes). These Appendices are as complete as Indonesian sources allow, and present a picture of a major change in personnel and positions more extensive than previously shown in unclassified publications.⁹

- The Army General Staff is manned by the Bridge Generation.
- The HANKAM leadership is manned by retired Generation of 1945 men.
- The Armed Forces Headquarters is manned by the Bridge Generation.
- The territorial structure and tactical units are led at the top by the Bridge Generation but are composed largely of New Generation commanders.

Phase II in the regeneration and reorganizational process began in October 1984 and will be completed by April 1986. This period will see the Bridge Generation reach mandatory retirement age, and the rise to further leadership strength for New Generation officers. It will also see the implementation of a reorganized Army that will have fewer headquarters staffs, a more centralized operational and administrative structure, and more manpower spaces for the territorial units and combat strike forces. During 1985, 40 years after Indonesia's declaration of independence, this New Generation will assume all but a very few of the Army's leadership posts. The transfer of generations will be complete.

It will remain to be seen to what degree this generational change will impact on Indonesian military thinking, operations, and international cooperation programs, and the extent to which the Generation of 1945 has been successful in implanting its ideals in the younger generations. The planning and implementation of the generational transition was superbly detailed and followed

The Cornell University periodical Indonesia incorporates an annual updating of significant military leadership billets, with more detail on incumbents' ethnic background and tenure in office. However Appendices I and II of this essay encompass a much greater expanse of posts and individuals than the Indonesia rosters.

the outline of a 13-year-old plan. The change was accomplished in an atmosphere of "business as usual," without any wavering in security and national stability. It reflects the forthright and effective conduct of military affairs that has characterized modern Indonesia since 1966 when President Suharto's New Order government came to power. It is a tribute to the Indonesian leadership that the detailed administrative requirements of such a major transition could continue to function without interruption despite the massive personnel turbulence that occurred. It is further a tribute to the training of the Indonesian leadership of all its generations, and to the framework of an unusual, unique system of civil-military relations that is without parallel in the world today.

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF POSITIONAL CHANGES

This roster lists most, but not all, key posts normally occupied by general officers at Army Headquarters, Army-level technical and support services, Army billets at the Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM) and Armed Forces Headquarters (ABRI), the Army-wide education system, and the territorial command and tactical command structures. This roster shows changes that occurred only during the period December 1982 through May 1983 when the majority of the regeneration transition was made. A number of additional reassignments and retirements have occurred in the 18 months since that time, but not on nearly the same level of magnitude.

Key to symbols used:

- (45) : Generation of 1945 officer
- (B) : Bridge/Breda Generation officer
- (N) : New Generation officer
- * before name: promoted to rank shown just prior to reassignment/retirement.
- * after name: promoted to next higher rank after assuming the new post.
- # : Reassigned to new post
- ° : Retired from post shown

Position	Former Occupant Winter 1982	New Occupant Spring 1983
Army Chief of Staff	GEN Poniman#°(45)	LTG Rudini*(B)
Deputy Chief of Staff	(vacant)	LTG Bambang Triantoro(B)
Asst for Security	MG Soelarso#(B)	BG Ary Bandiyoko*(B)
Deputy Asst for Security	(vacant)	COL Adam Saleh*(N)
Asst for Operations	MG Soeweno#(B)	BG Prayitno*(B)
Deputy Asst for Operations	MG Chasan°(45)	COL Zaini Maulani(M)
Asst for Personnel	MG Soeharto#(B)	MG Soediman Saleh(B)
Deputy Asst for Personnel	BG Sudarto°(45)	COL Trijanto(N)
Asst for Logistics	*LG Harun Suwardi°(45)	BG Ishak Odang*(B)
Deputy Asst for Logistics	BG Darmawan°(45)	COL Sarwoko(N)
Asst for Plans/Budget	MG Soepardjo*#(B)	BG Darsoyo*(B)
Dep Asst for Plans/Budget	BG Darsoyo*(B)	(vacant)
Asst for Territorial Aff.	*LG A. Rivai Harahap°(45)	BG Harjono P.*(B)
Dep Asst for Terr. Aff.	BG M. Muchsin°(45)	COL Alex Suseno(N)

Asst for Commo/Elect	BG Pitoyo° (45)	Same
Inspector-General	MG Eddie M. Achir# (45)	BG Suprpto* (B)
Secy of the General Staff	BG Ishak Odang# (B)	COL Darodji* (B)
Chief, Materiel Service	BG Machlani° (45)	COL Sudjono* (N)
Chief, Code/Cypher Service	BG Leo Ngali° (45)	COL Maini Dahlan* (N)
Chief, Career Devel. Svc.	BG Wayono° (45)	BG Kandar (B)
Chief, Personnel Admin Svc.	BG Sungadi° (45)	BG Selardi (B)
Chief, Mental Devel. Svc.	BG Abdul Rodjak° (45)	COL Sudjalmo* (B)
Chief, Admin/Tech Svc.	BG Widjojono° (45)	(post eliminated)
Chief, Topographic Svc.	BG Djasa° (45)	COL Rahardjo Dirjosaputra* (B)
Chief, Legal Aid Svc.	BG A. Djalaludin Hasotian° (45)	COL M. Djaelani* (B)
Chief, Legal Services	BG Amirrudin Syarief° (45)	COL S. Hadidi (B)
Chief, Information Svc.	BG Soehirno° (45)	COL Jhonet Hutomo* (B)
Chief, Finance Service	BG Hari Kiswanto° (45)	BG S. Momon H. Adiputra (B)
Chief, Data Processing Svc.	BG Theo Sumantri## (B)	COL Ngandani* (B)
Chief, Research & Dev Svc.	BG Heinrich Hendrato# (B)	COL Darwanto* (N)
	BG Darwanto#	BG Dirham (B)
Chief, General Supply Svc.	BG Kandar# (B)	BG Ishak Odang# (B)
Chief, Distribution Svc.	BG Siswarno° (45)	BG J.E.B. Tompodung (B)
Cdr-in-Chief, Military Academy System	LTC Henuhili° (45)	MG Moergito* (B)
Governor, Military Academy	MG Soediman Saleh# (B)	BG Untung Sridadi* (B)
Dep Gov, Military Academy	COL Harsudiyono Hartas*# (N)	COL Sukarto* (N)
Dep Cdr-in-Chief, Staff College System	MG Ignatius Pranoto° (45)	MG Eddie M. Achir (B)
Gov, Army Staff College	MG Bagus Sumitro° (45)	BG Theo Sumantri (B)
Dep Gov, Army Staff Coll.	(vacant)	BG Heinrich Hendrato (B)
Cdr, Education & Training Development Command	LTC Bambang Triantoro# (B)	BG Sebastianus Sukoso* (B)
Dep Cdr, Educ & Tng Dev Cmd	BG Harjono# (B)	BG Darwanto (N)
Cdr, Cbt/Cbt Spt Dev Cen	BG Kasran° (45)	COL Abdul Malik (N)
Cdr, Admin Spt Center	BG Simorankir° (45)	COL Erlangga Purbokusuma (N)
Cdr, Territorial Dev Cen	BG Herman Lehman° (45)	COL Wilem Sahetapi (N)
Cdr, Intelligence Dev Cen	BG Mailloa° (45)	COL Adam Saleh* (N)
	BG Adam Saleh#	BG Maini Dahlan (N)

Cdr, Infantry Center	BG Ngudiono° (45) BG H. Simandjuntak#	COL H. Simandjuntak* (N) BG Feisal Tanjung (N)
Cdr, Field Artillery Cen	BG Bambang Supangat° (45)	COL Rosadi* (N)
Cdr, Cavalry Center	(vacant)	COL Paul Makadada* (N)
Cdr, Physical Fitness Cen	BG Soewandiyono° (45)	COL Sonny Hartono* (N)
Cdr, Airborne/Special Forces Center	BG Marsaid# (45)	COL Sintong Pandjaitan (N)
Cdr, Aviation Center	BG Widodo Sastroamidjojo° (B)	COL Sudjajadi (M)

Army Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRAD):

Commander-in-Chief	LTG Rudini#* (B)	MG Soeweno (B)
Chief of Staff	BG Ida Bagus Sudjana# (N) BG Soetedjo#	COL Soetedjo*# (N) COL Syaikat Banjaranegara i* (N)
Cdr, Abn Combat Command	BG Feisal Tanjung# (N)	COL Suparman* (N)
Cdr, Combat Command II	COL Soeripto# (N)	COL Soegito* (N)

Army Special Forces (KOPASSANDHA):

Commander	MG Yogie Suardi Memet*# (B)	COL Wismoyo Aris Munandar* (N)
Deputy Commander	*MG Soedjasmin° (45)	COL Kuntara (N)

Joint Area Defense Commands (KOWILHAN):

Commander, KOWILHAN I	LTG Soesilo Sudarman (45)	LTG Soesilo Sudarman
Commander, KOWILHAN II	LTG Wiyogo Atmodarminto° (45)	MG Yogie Suardi Memet* (B)
Commander, KOWILHAN III	LTG Himawan Soetanto# (B)	MG Soepardjo* (B)
Commander, KOWILHAN IV	LTG Seno Hartono° (45)	MG Kahpi Suryadireja* (B) (Marine Corps)

Military Regional Commands (KODAM):

Commander, KODAM I	*MG Johnny Abdulrachman° (45)	COL Nana Narundana* (N)
Commander, KODAM II	*MG Edy Sudradjat# (N)	COL Harsudiyono Hartas* (N)
Commander, KODAM III	*MG Sarwono° (45)	COL Soeripto* (N)
Commander, KODAM IV	*MG Try Sutrisno# (N) BG Ary Bandiyoko#	BG Ary Bandiyoko# (B) COL Roestandi A. Moestafa* (N)
Commander, KODAM V	*LTG Norman Sasono° (45)	MG Try Sutrisno (N)
Chief of Staff, KODAM V	BG Eddie M. Nalapraya# (B)	COL Sugeng Subroto* (N)

Commander, KODAM VI	MG Yogie Suardi Memet*# (B)	MG Edy Sudradjat (N)
Chief of Staff, KODAM VI	BG Husein Senoprawira° (45)	COL Suratman Hadi* (N)
Commander, KODAM VII	*LTG Ismail° (45)	MG Sugiarto (N)
Chief of Staff, KODAM VII	BG Sarwono# (N)	COL Siswadi (M)
Commander, KODAM VIII	MG Moergito*# (B)	MG Soetanto (B)
Chief of Staff, KODAM VIII	BG Slamet Hidayat° (45)	COL Poniman* (B)
	BG Poniman° (B)	COL Saiful Sulun (N)
Commander, KODAM IX	*MG Henry Santoso° (45)	COL I Gde Awet-Sara* (N)
Commander, KODAM X	BG Harjono P.# (B)	COL Samsudin* (N)
Commander, KODAM XII	*MG Untung Sridadi# (B)	BG Ida Bagus Sudjana (N)
Commander, KODAM XIII	BG Soesanto Wisnoyo# (B)	COL Rajaguguk* (N)
Commander, KODAM XIV	*MG Sugiarto# (N)	BG Soetedjo (N)
Commander, KODAM XV	BG Sebastianus Sukoso*# (B)	BG H. Simandjuntak (N)
Commander, KODAM XVI	*MG Dading Kalbuadi# (B)	BG Sutarto (N)
Commander, KODAM XVII	*MG C.I. Santosa# (B)	COL R.K. Sembiring M.* (N)

Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM) (Note: Many posts eliminated when separate Armed Forces Headquarters was created. See next section.)

Minister of Defense/Security	GEN A.M. Jusuf° (45)	GEN Poniman (45)
Armed Forces Cdr-in-Chief	GEN A.M. Jusuf° (45)	LTC L.B. Moerdani* (B)
Chief of Staff--Admin	LTC Yogi Supardi (45)	LTC Yogi Supardi
Chief of Staff--Opns	VAdm Romly# (B)	LTC Himawan Soetanto (B)
Chief of Staff--Dual Function Affairs	LTC M. Charis Suhud° (45)	(vacant)
Inspector-General	LTC Gunawan Wibisono (B)	LTC Gunawan Wibisono
Asst for Intelligence	LTC L.B. Moerdani*#	BG Sutaryo* (B)
Dep Asst for Intelligence	BG Soebiyakto# (B)	(vacant)
Asst for Operations	*LTC M. Sanif° (45)	changed to Air Force
Asst for Territorial Aff.	MG Naya Iskandar° (45)	BG Eddie M. Nalapraya* (B)
Asst for Personnel Admin.	*LTC S. Soemantri (45)	same
Asst for Logistics	MG Soepardjo#* (B)	MG Dading Kalbuadi (B)
Dep Asst for Logistics	BG Suparyo° (45)	(vacant)
Asst for Finance	MG Widyo Sarwono° (45)	BG S. Momon H. Adiputra (B)
Asst for Intl Cooperation	MG Soekotjo Tjokroatmodjo° (45)	MG Soekotjo Tjokroatmodjo°
Asst for Socio/Pol Affairs	MG Gunarso (B)	MG Gunarso

Dep Asst Soc/Pol Affairs	BG Susanto°(45)	(vacant)
Asst for Dual Function Aff.	BG C.I. Santosa*(B)	MG C.I. Santosa
Inspector-Maintenance	BG Rachwono°(45)	(vacant)
Inspector-Operations	BG Suryowidodo°(45)	BG Marsaid(B)
Inspector-Development	BG Sahuntung(B)	BG Sahuntung
Inspector-Dual Function	BG R.F. Sudiryo°(45)	COL Djadja Djauhari*(B)
Inspector-Finance	BG H.R.O. Sobandi°(45)	(vacant)
Inspector-Materiel	BG Haznil Almatsir°(45)	BG Soesilo(B)
Inspector-Programs/Budget	BG Sukono°(45)	BG Ismoyo(B)
Inspector-Plans/Analysis	BG Suprpto#*(B)	(vacant)
Inspector-General	BG T.S. Mardjana Saragih°(45)	(vacant)
Dep Asst Dual Functions	BG Mutadajat Josodipuro°(45)	(vacant)
Chief, Data Processing Svc	BG Hardiyono(B)	BG Hardiyono*
Chief, Military Police	BG Kartoyo°(45)	BG Gatot Matrai(B)
Chief, Legal Development	BG E.Y. Kanter°(45)	(vacant)
Dep Chief, Military Police	BG Toto Soewito°(45)	(vacant)
Chief, Research & Dev	MG Otty Soekotjo°(45) MG Theo Sumantri#	BG Theo Sumantri#* BG Hardiyono*(B)
Chief, Military History	BG Nugroho°(45)	COL Gatot Suryadi*(B)
Cdr, National Reserve Cen	MG R.A. Saleh°(45)	(vacant)
Dep Cdr, Natl Reserve Cen	BG Widodo Mulatto°(45)	COL Nur Kamil ElFendi(N)
Gov, Natl Defense Institute	LTG Sutopo Yuwono°(45)	BG Subiyakto*(B)
Cdr, Management Institute	MG Muhartono(B)	MG Muhartono
Gov, Joint Staff School	MG Gunawan Wibisono#(B)	MG Soemargono(B)
Chief of Staff, Command for GEN Widjojo Soejono°(45) Restoration of Security and Order (KOPKAMPIB)		(vacant)

Armed Forces Headquarters:

Commander-in-Chief	GEN A.M. Jusuf°(45)	LTG L.B. Moerdani*(B)
Chief of General Staff	(no billet)	LTG Himawan Soetanto(B)
Chief, Social-Political Aff	LTG M. Charis Suhud°(45)	LTG Gunawan Wibisono(B)
Inspector-General	LTG Gunawan Wibisono#(B)	Air Force billet
Inspector-Development	BG Sahuntung(B)	BG Sahuntung
Inspector-Operations	BG Marsaid°(B)	Marine Corps billet
Inspector-Administration	BG Rachwono°(45)	BG Subagyo(B)

Asst for Intelligence	LTG L.B. Moerdani#*(B)	BC Sutaryo*(B)
Asst for Operations	*LTC M. Sanif°(45)	Air Force billet
Asst for Personnel	LTG S. Soemantri°(45)	MG Soeharto(B)
Asst for Logistics	MG Dading Kalbuadi(B)	MG Dading Kalbuadi
Asst for Territorial Aff.	MG Eddie Nalapraya#(B)	BG Sarwono(N)
Asst for Social-Pol Aff.	MG Gunarso(B)	MG Gunarso
Asst for Dual Function Aff.	MG C.I. Santosa(B)	MG C.I. Santosa
Asst for General Planning	Navy billet	Navy billet
Asst for Public Security	Police billet	Police billet
Asst for Commo/Electronics	Air Force billet	Air Force billet

APPENDIX II

ROSTER OF PERSONNEL CHANGES

Individual	Assignment, December 1982	New Assignment
MG Johnny Abdulrachman	Commander, KODAM I	Retired
MG Eddie M. Achir	Army Inspector-General	Dep Cdr, Staff Colleges
BG Haznie Almatsir	Office, HANKAM 1-G	Retired
BG I Gde Awet-Sara	Defense Attache, Malaysia	Commander, KODAM IX
BG Bambang Sidoardjo	Dep Cdr, Educ & Tng Command	Retired
BG Bambang Supangat	Cdr, Field Artillery Center	Retired
ITG Bambang Triantoro	Cdr, Educ & Tng Command	Army Vice Chief of Staff
MG Ary Bandiyoko	Army Dep Asst-Security--Cdr KODAM IV--Army Asst for Security	
BG Chasan	Army Dep Asst-Operations	Retired
MG Dading Kalbuadi	Commander KODAM XVI	HANKAM Asst for Logistics
BG Darmawan	Army Dep Asst-Logistics	Retired
BG Darodji	Dep. Secy. to Army Gen. Staff	Secretary to Army Gen Staff
MG Darsoyo	Army Dep Asst-Plans & Budget	Army Asst for Plans & Budget
BG Darwanto	Cdr Army Research & Devel Svc	Dep Cdr Educ & Tng Command
BG Dirhan	Cdr, Air Defense Artillery Cen	Retired
MG M. Djalani	Unknown	Ch, Army Legal Asst Svc
BG Djasa	Ch, Army Topographic Service	Retired
COL Erlangga Purbokusuma	Army Plans/Budget Staff	Cdr, Admin Spt Dev Center
MG Gunarso	HANKAM Asst-Socio/Pol Affairs	ABRI Asst--Socio/Pol Affairs
COL S. Hadidi	Army Legal Staff	Ch, Army Legal Svc Center
BG Suratman Hadi	Asst. for Logistics, KODAM VI	Chief of Staff KODAM VI
MG Hardiyono	Cdr Army Rsch & Dev Service	HANKAM R&D/Data Proc Center
MG Harjono	Dep Cdr Educ & Tng Command	Army Asst for Territorial Aff.
BG Harsudiyono Hartas	Dep Gov, Military Academy	Commander KODAM II
BG Hartono	Dep Ch, Military Academy	Cdr, Physical Tng Center
COL Hartono	Army Personnel Staff	Ch, Army Rsch & Dev Svc
ITC Harun Suwardi	Army Asst for Logistics	Retired
BG Heinrich Hendrato	Cdr Army Rsch & Dev Svc	Dep Gov Army Staff College
BG A. Djalaludin Nasotian	Ch, Army Legal Aid Service	Retired

LTC Henuhili	Cdr Military Academy System	Retired
BG Herman Lehman	Cdr Territorial Devel Center	Retired
BG Husein Senoprawira	Chief of Staff KODAM VI	Retired
BG Jhonet Hutomo	Personnel Staff, Army Hq	Chief Army Information Svc
MG Ishak Odang	Sec Army General Staff	Army Asst for Logistics
MG Naya Iskandar	HANKAM Asst-Territorial Aff.	Retired
LTC Ismail	Commander KODAM VII	Retired
BG Mutadajat Josodipuro	HANKAM Dep Asst-Dual Function	Retired
GEN A.M. Jusuf	Min of Defense/Armed Forces CIO	Retired
BG Kandar	Cdr General Supply Service	Ch, Dual Function Devel Svc
BG E.Y. Kanter	Ch, HANKAM Legal Dev Service	Retired
BG Kartoyo	Ch, Armed Forces Mil. Police	Retired
BG Kasran	Cdr, Cbt/Cbt Spt Dev Center	Retired
BG Hari Kiswanto	Ch, Army Finance Corps	Retired
COL Kuntara	Army Special Forces Staff	Dep Cdr Army Special Forces
BG Machlani	Cdr Army Materiel Service	Retired
BG Maini Dahlan	Army Intelligence Staff	Cdr Army Code & Cypher Svc
BG Paul Makadada	Unknown	Cdr Cavalry Center
COL Abdul Malik	Army Operations Staff	Cdr Cbt/Cbt Spt Dev Center
BG Marsaid	Cdr Airborne/SF Tng Center	HANKAM I-G Office
BG Gatot Matrai	HANKAM I-G Office	Ch, Armed Forces Mil Police
COL Zaini Maulani	Sec to Armed Forces Cdr--Chief of Staff KODAM XIV--Dep Asst Op	
LTC Yogie Suardi Memet	Cdr KODAM VI/Cdr Special Forces	Cdr KOWILHAN II
BG S. Momon H. Adiputro	Unknown	Ch Army Finance Corps
BG M. Muchsin	Army Dep Asst-Territorial Aff.	Retired
BG Widodo Mulatto	Dep Cdr Reserve Center	Retired
GEN L.B. Moerdani	HANKAM Asst-Intelligence	Armed Forces Cdr-in-Chief
LTC Murgito	Commander KODAM VIII	Cdr Military Academies
MG Eddie M. Nalapraya	Chief of Staff KODAM V	HANKAM Asst-Territorial Aff.
BG Nana Narundana	Chief of Staff KODAM XVII	Commander KODAM I
BG Leo Ngali	Ch Army Code & Cypher Svc	Retired
BG Ngandani	Army Plans & Budget Staff	Ch, Army Data Proc. Center
BG Ngudiono	Commander Infantry Center	Retired

BG Mailoa	Cdr Army Intel Dev Center* (45)	Retired
LTC Norman Sasono	Commander KODAM V	Retired
BG Nugroho	HANKAM Ch. of Military History	Retired
GEN Poniman	Army Chief of Staff	Minister of Defense
BG Poniman	Chief of Staff KODAM IX	Chief of Staff KODAM VIII
MG Ignatius Pranoto	Dep Cdr Staff Colleges	Retired
MG Prayitno	Chief of Staff KOWILHAN III	Army Asst for Operations
BG Rachwono	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
BG Rahardjo Dirjosaputro	Dep Ch Army Topographic Svc	Ch Army Topographic Svc
BG A.S. Rajaguguk	Chief of Staff KODAM XIII	Commander KODAM XIII
LTC A. Rivai Harahap	Army Asst--Territorial Affairs	Retired
BG Abdul Rodjak	Ch Army Mental Devel Service	Retired
BG Rosadi	Defense Attache Thailand	Commander, Field Arty Center
GEN Rudini	Commander Army Strategic Cmd	Army Chief of Staff
BG Roestandi A. Moestafa	Defense Attache Yugoslavia	Commander KODAM IV
BG Sahuntung	HANKAM I-G Office	ABRI I-G Office
COL Saiful Sulun	Chief of Staff KODAM IV	Chief of Staff KODAM VIII
BG Adam Saleh	Army Intel Staff--Intel Dev Center--Army Dep Asst for Security	
MG R.A. Saleh	Cdr National Reserve Center	Retired
MG Soediman Saleh	Governor, Military Academy	Army Asst for Personnel
BG Samsudin	Army Special Staff	Commander KODAM X
LTC M. Sanif	HANKAM Asst for Operations	Retired
MG C.I. Santosa	Commander KODAM XVII	ABRI Asst for Dual Function
MG Henry Santoso	Commander KODAM IX	Retired
MG T.S. Mardjana Saragih	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
COL Sarwoko	Army Logistics Staff	Army Dep Asst-Logistics
MG Sarwono	Commander KODAM III	Retired
BG Sarwono	Chief of Staff KODAM VII	Dep Cdr KOWILHAN IV
MG Widyo Sarwono	HANKAM Asst for Finance	Retired
BG Selardi	Unknown	Ch, Army Pers Admin Svc
BG R.K. Sembiring M.	Chief of Staff KODAM XIII	Commander KODAM XVII
LTC Seno Hartono	Commander KOWILHAN IV	Retired
BG H. Simandjuntak	Dep Cdr Inf Cen--Cdr Inf Cen	Commander KODAM XV
BG Simorangkir	Cdr Admin Support Center	Retired

COL Sintong Pandjaitan	Special Forces Staff	Cdr Airborne/SF Tng Center
BG R.I. Siregar	Chief of Staff KODAM II	Commander KODAM XIII
COL Siswadi	KOREM Commander Madiun	Chief of Staff KODAM VII
BG Siswarno	Ch, Army Distribution Center	Retired
BG Slamet Hidayat	Chief of Staff KODAM VIII	Retired
BG Sobandi	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
BG Soebagio	Unknown	Armed Forces I-G Office
MG Soebiyakto	HANKAM Dep Asst-Intelligence	Gov, Natl Defense Institute
BG Sugeng Subroto	Unknown	Chief of Staff, KODAM V
LTC Soesilo Soedarman	Commander KOWILHAN I	Commander KOWILHAN I
BG Sudarto	Army Dep Asst-Personnel	Retired
BG Sudibyo	Army Plans & Budget Staff	ABRI Dep Asst-Gen Planning
BG R.P. Sudiryo	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
MG Edy Sudradjat	Commander KODAM II	Commander KODAM VI
MG Sugiarto	Commander KODAM XIV	Commander KODAM VII
BG Soegito	Special Forces	Commander Combat Cml II
MG Soeharto	Army Asst for Personnel	Armed Forces Asst-Personnel
BG Soehirno	Ch Army Information Service	Retired
LTC M. Charis Suhud	HANKAM Ch of Staff--Dual Function	Retired
BG Sudjalmo	Army IG Office	Ch, Army Mental Dev Svc
BG Ida Bagus Sudjana	Chief of Staff Army Strategic Cmd	Commander KODAM XII
MG Soedjasmin	Dep Cdr Army Special Forces	Retired
COL Sudjono	Unknown	Ch, Army Materiel Service
BG Sukarto	Unknown	Dep Gov Military Academy
BG Sukono	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
MG Sebastianus Sukoso	Commander KODAM XV	Cdr Educ & Tng Command
MG Otty Sukotjo	Ch, HANKAM Rsch & Dev Center	Retired
MG Sukotjo Tjokroatmodjo	HANKAM Asst-Intl Cooperation	Retired
MG Soelarno	Army Asst for Security	Commander KODAM VIII
LTC S. Soemantri	HANKAM Asst-Personnel Mgmt	Retired
MG Theo Soemantri	Army Data Proc Svc--HANKAM Rsch & Dev Cn--Gov Army Staff Col	
MG Soemargono	Unknown	Cdr Staff Colleges
MG Bagus Sumitro	Gov Army Staff College	Retired

BG Istianto Sumargono	Chief of Staff KODAM IV	Chief of Staff KOWILHAN I
BG Sungadi	Ch, Personnel Admin Service	Retired
LTC Soepardjo	HANKAM Asst-Logistics	Commander KOWILHAN III
BG Suparman	Commander KOREM Pekanbaru	Cdr Airborne Combat Cmd
BG Suparyo	HANKAM Dep Asst-Logistics	Retired
MG Suprpto	HANKAM I-G Office	Army Inspector-General
BG Suprayitno	Unknown--Army Dep Asst-Logistics	Unassigned
BG Soeripto	Cdr Combat Command II	Commander KODAM III
BG Gatot Suryadi	HANKAM Historical Staff	Chief Armed Forces History
BG Suryowidodo	HANKAM I-G Office	Retired
BG Susanto	HANKAM Dep Asst-Social/Pol Aff	Retired
BG Soesanto Wismoyo	Commander KODAM XIII	Army Special Staff
COL Alex Suseno	HANKAM Territorial Affairs Staff	Army Dep Asst-For Aff
LTC Himawan Soetanto	Cdr KOWILHAN III--HANKAM Ch Staff Opns--Ch Armed For Gen Staff	
MG Sutaryo	HANKAM Dep Asst-Intelligence	ABRI Asst for Intelligence
BG Soetedjo	Chief of Staff Army Strat Cmd	Commander KODAM XIV
LTC Sutopo Yuwono	Gov Natl Defense Institute	Retired
BG Soewandiyono	Cdr Physical Training Center	Retired
MG Soeweno	Army Asst for Operations	Cdr Army Strategic Command
BG Toto Soewito	Dep Ch Armed Forces Mil Police	Retired
GEN Widjojo Soejono	Ch of Staff Cmd Restor Sec Order	Retired
BG Amirrudin Syarief	Ch Army Legal Service Center	Retired
BG Syaikat Banjaransari	Presidential Palace Security	Ch of Staff Army Strat Cmd
BG Feisal Tanjung	Cdr Airborne Combat Command	Commander Infantry Center
BG J.E.B. Tompodung	Unknown	Ch Army Distribution Svc
COL Triyanto	Unknown	Army Dep Asst-Personnel
MG Try Sutrisno	Commander KODAM IV	Commander KODAM V
MG Untung Sridadi	Commander KODAM XII	Gov Military Academy
BG Maryono	Ch Dual Function Dev Service	Retired
LTC Gunawan Wibisono	Cdr Joint Staff College	HANKAM Inspector-General
BG Widjojono	Ch Admin Tech Service	Retired

BG Widodo Sastroamidjojo	Cdr Army Aviation Center	Retired
BG Wismoyo Aris Munandar	Special Forces Staff	Commander Special Forces
LTG Wiyogo Atmodarminto	Commander KOWILHAN II	Retired
LTG Yogi Supardi	HANKAM Ch of Staff-Admin	Retired

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